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Greece Citrus Annual 1999

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Report Highlights:

The 1999 citrus crops of oranges, lemons, and tangerines returned to normal levels of 950,000, 155,000, 85,000 respectively from 1998's low crop caused by poor weather conditions. Orange juice production reached 11,000 mt for 1998/99 but is expected to increase to 14,650 in 1999/2000 due to the larger crop. Exports of all citrus crops in 1998/99 were down because of the smaller crop in 1998 but are expected to return to normal in 1999/2000. Greece, a net importer, brought in 1,247 mt of orange juice from the U.S., a drop of 20% from 1997 due to higher prices.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Athens [GR1], GR

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Executive Summary

Favorable weather conditions during spring and summer are expected to increase the 1999 citrus crops, especially the orange and tangerine crops, significantly over 1998 production which was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions as mentioned in detail in the report GR8027 of Nov 16, 1998. Present forecast for the three crops (oranges, lemons and tangerines) are 950,000 MT, 155,000 MT and 85,000 MT respectively compared to 770,000 MT, 152,000 MT and 73,000 MT for 1998. In an average year, production is generally 970,000 MT, 160,000 MT and 85,000 MT respectively. However, depending on weather conditions output may vary between 750,000-1,000,000 MT for oranges, 115,000-170,000 MT for lemons and 65,000-90,000 MT for tangerines. Acreage is not expected to increase in the next few years.

Orange juice production during 1998/99 reached 11,000 MT of OJC of 65 Brix basis. Present indications are that the 1999/2000 OJC production will be close to 14,650 MT as the volume of oranges to be processed is estimated at present to reach about 290,000 MT. The withdrawal limitation for the 1999/2000 year is lowered to 25 percent of the total marketed quantity of oranges. The present ceiling of orange withdrawals for the entire EU has remained the same as the prior year at 408,500 MT. After the year 2002 withdrawals will be limited to no more than 10 percent of the quantities marketed in any given year.

Due to the short supply situation, grower prices were somewhat improved over the prior year. However, the economic problems faced by Russia and the other Eastern European countries are exerting considerable pressure on the prices. Prices for fruit delivered to processors, although they have not as yet been finalized, are expected to be somewhat better than those of the prior year.

As a result of external economic development and reduced production, exports of oranges dropped sharply during 1998/99 to only 199,000 MT while those for lemons dropped to 21,000 MT, whereas the 1997/98 exports had totaled 322,000 MT and 30,000 MT respectively. Tangerine exports were about the same, close to 27,000 MT as against 28,000 MT the prior year. Present forecasts for the 1999/2000 exports are 300,000 MT for oranges, 30,000 MT for lemons and 30,00 MT for tangerines due to the larger crops expected to be harvested.

Orange juice exports during 1997/98 MY, based on industry sources and exporters data, were revised to 6,600 MT due to the fact that more fruit was directed away from the withdrawal system to the processing sector and prices quoted for OJC were more competitive. Present estimates indicate that 1998/99 O.J. exports will drop to 4,500 MT as a result of the shorter orange crop.

PRODUCTION

General

Fresh Oranges

The 1999/2000 fresh orange production is presently forecast to reach at least 950,000 MT as against the 1998/99 crop which was reduced to 770,000 MT due to unfavorable weather conditions in spring and summer. For details see report GR8027 of November 16, 1998. Weather conditions thus far this year were in general vary favorable with ample precipitation resulting in a normal crop. The low temperatures of late March did not affect this year's citrus crops. Production districts, principal orange varieties and their share in total production, along with blooming and harvesting periods were given in earlier reports GR-4042 and GR-5035 and are not repeated since no significant changes have taken place. It should be pointed out that this year's citrus crops should ripen about a week early. Production analysis by principal varieties for the last couple of years are as follows:

	1997/1998	1998/99
	Metric	Tons
Varieties		
Washington Navel	570,000	480,000
Common	146,000	100,000
Valencia	131,000	90,000
Navelina	77,000	55,000
All Other	63,000	45,000
Total	987,000	770,000

Fresh Lemons

The 1999/2000 fresh lemon production is presently forecast at about 155,000 MT. The growing conditions have been

favorable as described under the fresh orange section.

Production analysis by principal varieties for the last couple of years are as follows:

	1997/98	1998/99
Metric Tons		
Varieties		
Maglene	90,100	88,000
Karystini	28,400	26,000
Adamopoulou	9,200	9,000
Santa Teresa	5,800	5,500
All Other	24,500	23,500
Total	158,000	152,000

Orange Juice

Orange juice concentrate production during 1998/99 was revised upwards to 11,000 MT slightly above the estimate included in our GR-9007 of May 30, 1999, as a larger tonnage of oranges, 217,000 M.T., was delivered to juice processors as shown in the PS & D table. The price paid to growers for quantities of oranges delivered for processing during 1998/99 has not as yet been finalized. However, growers have already received an advance of 18 drs/kg (\$0.06/kg) based on EU Reg No 265/99 of Feb. 4, 99. In addition, based on free negotiations, the processors paid the growers in 1998/99 another 5 to 6 drs/kg (\$0.016 to 0.019/kg). The maximum price that the EU guarantees to be paid to orange growers delivering their fruit for processing, in 1998/99 was 32.63 drs/kg (\$0.105/kg) and 37.54 drs/kg (\$0.121/kg) based on EU Reg. No 2202/96 of Oct. 28, 1996 and depending on whether they belong to a "group of growers" or have a one or multiple year contracts respectively. Independent growers, on the other hand will be paid 29.36 drs/kg (\$0.095/kg). These prices will be paid only provided the EU wide threshold orange tonnage processing limit of 1,189,000 MT, set by the above EU Reg., is not exceeded. In case that this limit is exceeded, the last three year average will be taken into consideration and these prices will be adjusted (reduced) accordingly. The final processing aid for oranges for the 1997/98 season was set by EU Reg. 2811/98 of Dec, 22, 1998 which reduced the

maximum prices paid to growers, which were also based on the same EU Reg. No 2202 and covered in our report GR-8027 of Nov. 16, 1998 by 42 percent. This resulted from the fact that the threshold orange tonnage limit of 1,189,000 MT was exceeded during the prior three years by an average of 501,291 MT. It is believed that a similar reduction will be in effect for the past 1998/99 season and is expected to be announced by the end of this year.

Eventually the final prices that the growers will be paid for their fruit delivered during the past 1998/99 season will be close to 26 to 28 drs/kg. (\$0.084 to 0.090/kg) as compared to 17 to 18 drs/kg (\$0.059 to 0.062/kg) secured during the prior season 1997/98. The tonnage of oranges anticipated to be delivered to processors during the 1999/2000 season is presently forecast at close to 290,000 MT due to a larger crop forecast.

CROP AREA

Fresh Oranges

Orange acreage data have recently been revised by the Min. of Ag. and are estimated at about 38,000 hectares. Only minor changes are anticipated as old orchards are replanted with new more favored varieties, such as Navelina, Navel New Hall, Salustiana, Tarocco, Valencia Late and the navel Lane Late. The grower sales price for oranges offered for export during the 1998/99 season averaged about 55 drs/kg (\$0.19/kg) while the prices secured for fruit sold in the domestic market were as follows:

	Drs/Kg	\$/kg
Navels	60-85	0.21-0.29
Common	60-65	0.21-0.22
Valencia	60-70	0.21-0.24

Fresh Lemons

Lemon acreage is presently estimated at 11.850 hectares. A gradual reduction may be evidenced in the years to come as lemon orchards are generally very old and are not always replanted. Lemon varieties that continue to be promoted at present are: Adamopoulou, Interdonato, Ziagra Bianca, Santa Teresa and Maglene and are included in the citrus orchards restructuring objectives of the Min. of Agriculture. The grower price for lemons sold in the domestic market during the 1998/99 season fluctuated between 40 to 100 drs/kg (\$0.14 to 0.34/kg) depending on the time sold (early or late). Fruit sold for export ranged between 45 and 50 drs/kg (\$0.16 to 0.17/kg).

INPUTS

Fresh Oranges

The trend by growers in recent years in the cultivation of citrus, especially oranges, is to try to reduce the cost of production by reducing and limiting a number of cultivation practices i.e. pruning, cultivation of orchards, fertilizers, pesticides / insecticides etc. They are forced to cut costs in order to meet the gradual drop of the price they receive for their product, since a substantial part of their crop is channeled to the processing industry leaving a marginal profit if any. The cost of farm labor during the past season, based on data carried by the Agricultural Bank, increased by about 4 percent.

Fresh Lemons

The statements made in the orange section apply also to lemons

YIELDS

Fresh Oranges

The average yield of oranges during the 1998/99 season was 20.3 MT/ha compared to 26.0 MT/ha a year earlier. Yields of oranges in 1999/2000 are presently forecast at about 25 MT/ha as the weather conditions were favorable. The very low 1998/99 yield is attributed to the very unfavorable 1998 spring and summer weather conditions.

Fresh Lemons

The average yield of lemons during this past 1998/99 season was 12.8 MT/ha as against 13.2 of a year earlier. Yields of lemons this 1999/2000 season are presently forecast close to 13.1 MT/ha.

Orange Juice

An average of 19.7 kgs of oranges (mostly Washington Navels and Commons) was needed to produce a kilogram of OJC at 65 Brix during the 1998/99 season slightly better than a year earlier.

CROP QUALITY

Fresh Oranges

The 1998/99 quality of fresh oranges this past season was fair to good while the size of fruit was in general larger than normal as the spring frosts had reduced the number of fruit set. Present indications are that the 1999/2000 quality will be good due to favorable weather conditions. Although growers are trying to reduce production costs, they are forced to pay attention to the quality of their fruit whether it is channeled to the fresh market or to processing. The EU has issued Reg. No 1196/97 of June 26, 97 setting minimum standards in regard to yields in juice as well as minimum Brix content (30% yield and 10 Brix in the case of oranges).

Fresh Lemons

As pointed out in past reports most lemon orchards are old and produce only a fair to poor quality product. Efforts continue to replace old orchards with new trees but the replacement continues to be very slow. Under the same EU Reg. mentioned in the Fresh Orange section of Crop Quality the minimum standards set both as regards yield in juice and minimum Brix content for lemons are 20% yield and 70 Brix.

PRODUCTION POLICY

Farmgate prices for oranges, lemons and tangerines for 1998 are not yet available from the Min. of Agriculture but they are expected to be higher than those mentioned earlier in this report. Indications in the case of oranges and lemons are given earlier in this report in the production section. The 1997 farmgate prices as carried by the Min. of Agr. are as follows:

	Drs/Kg	\$/Kg
Oranges (total average)	49.00	0.180
For Fresh consumption	50.72	1.186
For Processing	44.18	0.162
Lemons (total average)	69.07	0.254
For Fresh consumption	70.38	0.258
For Processing	44.39	0.163
Tangerines (total average)	84.17	0.309

According to EU Reg. No 2200/96 of Oct. 26, 96 the withdrawal prices for oranges, lemons, tangerines, Clementines and Satsumas were set through the year 2002 and on and were given in detail in our report GR-7038 of Nov. 15, 97. By the same regulation the tonnage to be withdrawn will be gradually reduced and will reach 10 percent of the tonnage marketed (sold in the fresh market, exported or delivered to processors) by the year 2002 and on. In 1999/2000 this percentage is set at 25 percent. Based on EU Reg. No 2183/98 of Oct. 9, 98 and EU Reg. No 1152/99 of June 1, 99 the threshold levels for oranges, lemons, tangerines, clementines and satsumas for the 1999/2000 marketing period will be as follows:

	Metric Tons
Oranges	414,200
Lemons	73,100
Tangerines	37,900
Clementines	132,800
Satsumas	22,100

The EU Reg. No 2002/96 established a system to regulate the deliveries of citrus to the processing industries by setting processing threshold limits or "ceilings" and the support prices to be paid to the "grower association" members with a single or multiple year contracts and to independents. Details of this were covered earlier in the Production - Orange Juice section - In the case of lemons delivered to processors the "ceiling" is set at 444,000 MT and 320,000 MT for tangerines clementines and satsumas combined.

Interest rates quoted at present by the Agr. Bank of Greece for short and medium term loans to packers and processors/exporters have been lowered since our report GR-8027 of Nov. 16,98 and are 17 and 16 percent respectively. Depending on the customer's rating the short term loan interest may be lowered by up to 3 additional percentage points. The present rate of inflation runs just over 2 percent compared to 5 percent of a year earlier.

CONSUMPTION

Domestic data shown in the PS & D tables include farm use, losses (waste), as well as withdrawal tonnages, in addition to fresh sales. The analysis of these figures for oranges, lemons and tangerines are as follows:

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
000 Metric Tons			
Oranges			
Fresh sales	246	306	273
Waste Farm Use & Losses	39	31	38
Withdrawal from Market	88	20	50
Total Dom. Consumption	373	357	361
Lemons			
Fresh Sales	100	109	100
Waste Farm Use & Losses	6	6	6
Withdrawal from Market	neg.	0	neg.
Total Dom. Consumption	106	115	106
Tangerines			
Fresh Sales	47	39	47
Waste Farm Use & Losses	3	3	3
Withdrawal from Market	1	1	1
Total Dom. Consumption	51	43	51

Domestic per capita consumption of orange and lemon juices in Greece ranges between 9.5 and 10.5 liters of single strength orange juice and about 0.7 to 0.8 liters of single strength lemon juice.

The average wholesale prices for oranges, lemons and tangerines in the Athens central market during the 1998-99 year were as follows:

	Oct-Nov 98	Dec 98-Mar 99	Apr-May 99	June-July 99	Aug-Oct 99
Drachmas per Kilogram					
Oranges					
Navels	100-140	80-120	110-120	-	-
Navels from Crete	150	130-170	180-220	220	-
Valencia	150-180	110	110-120	120-130	110-120
Lemons					
Domestic	90-200	80-100	80-90	90-180	150-230
Imported	250-270	-	-	230-280	270-280
Tangerines					
Clementines	150-280	130-250	-	-	250
Common	80-200	120-230	-	-	230

Exchange Rates:

Oct 1998 - Nov 1998: \$1 = 285-290 Drs

Dec 1998 - Oct 1999: \$1 = 305-310 Drs

Orange FOB export prices during the 1998/99 year were covered in our GR-9007 of May 30,99. The average FOB export prices for the entire 1998/99 season for the three citrus fruit were as follows:

	\$ per M. Ton
Oranges	270
Lemons	301
Tangerines	453

The larger portion of the citrus fruit sold in the German market goes through the Munich market. The prices secured for Navel oranges in that market during the 1998/99 season ranged between 1.30 to 1.80 DM (\$0.76 to \$1.06) per 2 kgs packed in a net, while Clementine prices ranged between 1.10 and 1.40 DM (\$0.65 to \$0.82) per kg packed in a net. Grower prices for oranges, lemons and tangerines exported during the 1998/99 year ranged as follows:

	Drs/Kg	\$/Kg
Oranges	40-45	0.14-0.19
Lemons	50-80	0.17-0.28
Tangerines	85-120	0.29-0.41

STOCKS

Although there are no official stock figures for OJC or lemon concentrates, present indications from trade and industry sources point to the fact that such stocks are at very low levels.

TRADE

Fresh Oranges

Exports of oranges during the 1998/99 year, based on data supplied by the Min. of Agriculture, totaled about 199,000 MT. This is one of the lower export figures of recent years due both to the small crop realized as well as to the economic conditions in Russia and the other Eastern European countries. Comparable 1997/98 exports had totaled 322,000 MT. Exports of oranges to EU destinations continue at relatively low levels but higher than in prior years. Total tonnage shipped to EU destination in 1998/99 had reached 58,500 MT as against 52,000 MT the prior season. Russia and the Eastern European countries continue to share the largest portion of Greek orange exports. The EU continues to subsidize up to 150,000 MT of citrus exports to certain third countries. The fixing of these returns of exported fruits and vegetables and the issuance of export certificates required are covered by a number of EU Regulations in addition to those mentioned in last year's report GR-8027 of Nov. 16, 1998. These are Reg. No 164/99 of Jan. 22, 1999, Reg. No 612/99 of Mar. 19, 1999, Reg. No 1503/99 of July 9, 1999, Reg. No 197/99 of Jan. 28, 1999, Reg. No 1522/99 of July 12, 1999, Reg. No 2260/98 of Oct. 20, 1998, Reg. 1304/99 of June 21, 1999 and Reg. No 1504/99 of July 9, 1999. Greek oranges started being exported in mid November 1998 and were finished by mid June.

The Common Custom Tariff codes for fresh oranges for the 1998 year and which remain the same in 1999 are:

08.05.10.10
08.05.10.30
08.05.10.50
08.05.10.82
08.05.10.84
08.05.10.86

Fresh Lemons

Exports of lemons during the 1998/99 season totaled about 21,000 MT according to preliminary data on hand, compared to 30,000 MT exported during the prior year. Again the main reason for the decline of lemon exports is attributed basically to the economic condition in Russia and the other Eastern European countries. Exports of lemons to EU destinations continue at extremely low levels normally under 5 percent of the total tonnage shipped. The EU continues to subsidize lemon exports to third countries. These subsidies (returns) are governed by the same EU Regulations covered earlier in this section for oranges. Greek lemon exports this past season started early November and were finished by June 23, 1999. No change in the Common Custom Tariff codes were effected in 1998 and these are still in effect this year, these were shown in our report GR-6039 of Nov. 30, 1996.

Juice, Orange

The frozen OJC (65 Brix) import trade in the international market is for all practical purposes controlled by Brazil. As regards the European market, the Brazilian product is mainly shipped and stocked in Rotterdam (Holland) and to a lesser degree in Hamburg (Germany). From these harbors it is forwarded to EU countries.

Greece being a small producer of OJC with less than 1 percent share in the world production is a net importer of orange juice. Usually the gap ranges between 2,000 and 4,000 MT (basis 65 Brix) and this is due to the fact that the domestic market consumes 18,000 MT of OJC (65 Brix) annually while the production ranges between 14,000 and 15,000 MT. In 1998/99 the orange juice production was reduced to 11,000 MT against 14,800 MT the prior year.

Orange juice import and export data converted to 65 Brix for the 1997/98, 1998/99 and forecast for the 1999/2000 MY are shown in the PS&D table. It should be pointed out that during the 1998 CY the U.S. shared about 8 percent of the total OJC imports with 1,247 MT as shown in the matrix as compared to 1,536 MT in the 1997 CY. Also exports to EU countries based on N.S.S. preliminary data doubled from 1997 to 1998 from 2,596 MT to 6,612 MT respectively. This is due to the fact that Brazil, the world's largest orange juice producer, had a smaller orange crop and reduced production in 1998 by about 23 percent from that of 1997. The same happened to USA where in the principal orange state of Florida the reduction was about 25 percent attributed to unfavorable weather conditions. As a result of this world shrinkage of the orange crop the prices of the FOJ C went up as the grower prices were appreciably higher than the previous year, a fact that helped Greek product to be exported at profitable prices. (NOTE: The tonnages of exports and imports in the matrices tables are not based on a fixed concentration such as 65 Brix, but they are juices in various concentrations ranging from 10 Brix to 65 Brix and over. As a result, the trade matrix tables do not match the import export figures of the PS&D tables but are indicative of trade trends. Unfortunately, the sources for citrus juice market (exports/imports) are very limited and those of the NSS are slow to be finalized making it difficult to get accurate trade figures. END NOTE). The price at which the U.S. product (65 Brix) landed in Greece was about \$1,770/MT, while the Brazilian product imported through Holland and Germany secured \$1,660/MT. At present the Brazilian product is offered free at Greek ports at a price of slightly under \$1,500/MT. Upon conversion to 60 Brix equivalent, which is the usual concentration of the Greek product, the product lands in Greece at about 450 drs/kg (\$1.48/kg). This compares to present Greek OJC prices at 60 Brix of 400 drs/kg (\$1.31/kg).

No changes in the Common Custom Tariff codes applicable for OJC were reported for 1998 and none for 1999. These were shown in our report GR-5035 of Nov. 15, 1995. Actual tonnages of OJC imports and exports converted to 65 Brix for the respective MY are shown in the PS & D tables. This conversion to 65 Brix took into consideration the per unit value of the products as given by the NSS. About 96 percent of the quantity of OJC exported is concentrate of about 60 Brix, while the remaining 4 percent is mostly orange juice for direct consumption with a content of 12 to 45 percent natural juice. In the case of imported OJ about 92,4 percent is concentrate at 65 Brix, and the balance 7.6 percent juices with a content of 12 to 100 percent natural juice for direct consumption.

Juice, Lemon

Lemon juice import and export data, converted to 40 Brix for the 1997/98, 1998/99 and forecast for the 1999/2000 MY are shown in the PS & D table. No changes were reported in the Common Custom Tariff codes which were reported in 1998 and were shown in our report GR-7038 of Nov. 15, 1997. The same codes are in effect this 1999 year. The conversion to 40 Brix took into considerations as in the case of OJ, the per unit value of the product as given by the NSS.

POLICY

There were no changes regarding policy matters during the past year from those reported in our GR-6039 of Nov. 15, 1996. Production policy matters and advances and returns to growers were covered earlier in this report. The EU issued EU Reg. No 2138/98 of Oct. 9, 98 and EU Reg. No 1152/99 of June 1, 1999 setting the withdrawal threshold limits for citrus. At present the ad-valorem import duty levied on OJC is 14 percent and this will be further lowered in the future to 12 percent.

MARKETING

As in previous years, very little if any marketing promotion activity is carried out for citrus and citrus juices.

Fresh Tangerines

General

The volume of the 1998/99 tangerine crop is presently estimated at 73,000 MT while the 1999/2000 crop is presently forecast to be close to 85,000 MT favored by the favorable weather conditions that prevailed thus far this year. Production policy and consumption matters were covered in earlier sections of this report. The Common Custom Tariff codes for fresh Tangerines for the 1998 year and which remain the same in 1999 are:

08052010
08052030
08052050
08052070
08052090

Exports of tangerines during the 1998/99 MY based on Ministry of Agriculture data totaled 27,197 MT of which 7,380 MT were exported to EU destinations with the balance going to neighboring countries, FYROM, Bulgaria, Poland and other Eastern European countries. The respective tangerine exports during the 1997/98 MY based on MOA data totaled 27,705 MT of which 5,491 MT were exported to EU destinations. This increase of exports to EU countries is due to the tangerines good quality and wide acceptance by the EU market. Exports of tangerines during the past season started in mid November and were terminated by May 12, 1999. There are no export subsidies for tangerines. The trend continues to reduce the acreage of common tangerines and replant with more desirable varieties, i.e. Satsumas, Clementines and Encore.

Exchange Rates:

1997	\$1.00 = 272.74 Drachmas
1998	\$1.00 = 294.30 Drachmas
1999 (Jan-Oct)	\$1.00 = 302.80 Drachmas

PS&D Table, Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Greece					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Area Planted	38000	38000	38000	38000	0	38000
Area Harvested	37000	37000	37100	37100	0	37200
Bearing Trees	16420	16420	16470	16470	0	16550
Non-Bearing Trees	450	450	400	400	0	340
TOTAL No. Of Trees	16870	16870	16870	16870	0	16890
Production	985	987	620	770	0	950
Imports	1	1	4	3	0	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	986	988	624	773	0	951
Exports	321	322	180	199	0	300
Fresh Dom. Consumption	355	373	244	357	0	361
Processing	310	293	200	217	0	290
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	986	988	624	773	0	951

PS&D Table, Juice Orange

PSD Table						
Country	Greece			65	Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Deliv. To Processors	310000	293000	200000	217000	0	290000
Beginning Stocks	4344	4344	2844	2044	594	44
Production	15000	14800	10250	11000	0	14650
Imports	7500	7500	8000	9000	0	9000
TOTAL SUPPLY	26844	26644	21094	22044	594	23694
Exports	6000	6600	2500	5000	0	5500
Domestic Consumption	18000	18000	18000	17000	0	18000
Ending Stocks	2844	2044	594	44	0	194
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	26844	26644	21094	22044	0	23694

**The figures in the PS&D table are based on 65 Brix concentration of OJC while the figures in the matrices tables give the actual weights of exported/imported orange juices of different concentrations from 10 to 65 Brix. As a result, the data in the matrices will not correlate directly with the imports and exports in the PS&D tables. However, the figures do serve to point out trends in trade of juice. Quantities of various juice brix levels can be extrapolated on the basis of 65 Brix by the price they are marketed, but it is not very accurate.

For example the trade matrix for orange juices for 1998 upon conversion to 65 Brix according to the above method gave the following results:

Exports for 1998: 6,797 MT (10,023 MT of various Brix)

Imports for 1998: 8,170 MT (15,835 MT of various Brix)

PS&D Table, Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Greece					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Area Planted	6010	6010	6000	6000	0	6000
Area Harvested	5920	5920	5920	5920	0	5940
Bearing Trees	2930	2930	2930	2930	0	2935
Non-Bearing Trees	45	45	40	40	0	35
TOTAL No. Of Trees	2975	2975	2970	2970	0	2970
Production	82	82	60	73	0	85
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	82	82	60	73	0	85
Exports	28	28	25	27	0	30
Fresh Dom. Consumption	51	51	31	43	0	51
Processing	3	3	4	3	0	4
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	82	82	60	73	0	85

PS&D Table, Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Greece					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Area Planted	11970	11970	11900	11900	0	11850
Area Harvested	11630	11630	11610	11610	0	11600
Bearing Trees	3840	3850	3830	3835	0	3835
Non-Bearing Trees	110	120	100	140	0	110
TOTAL No. Of Trees	3950	3970	3930	3975	0	3945
Production	158	158	100	152	0	155
Imports	3	11	6	11	0	11
TOTAL SUPPLY	161	169	106	163	0	166
Exports	35	31	18	21	0	30
Fresh Dom. Consumption	94	106	68	115	0	106
Processing	32	32	20	27	0	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	161	169	106	163	0	166

PS&D Table, Juice Lemon

PSD Table						
Country	Greece					
Commodity	Juice, Lemon				(MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Deliv. To Processors	32000	32100	35000	27000	0	30000
Beginning Stocks	906	906	656	546	556	236
Production	2000	1890	2200	1590	0	1760
Imports	50	50	50	100	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	2956	2846	2906	2236	556	2096
Exports	800	800	850	500	0	400
Domestic Consumption	1500	1500	1500	1500	0	1500
Ending Stocks	656	546	556	236	0	196
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2956	2846	2906	2236	0	2096

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Orange

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	10939	Holland	2104
Germany	32850	Germany	28290
Austria	4939	Austria	4919
Other EU	8961	Other EU	9677
>Sub Total EU	57689	>Sub Total EU	44990
Russia	83459	Russia	54243
Hungary	27380	Hungary	26486
Romania	26609	Romania	16959
FYROM	21609	FYROM	28492
		Serbia	18888
Total for Others	216746		190058
Others not Listed	116218		75109
Grand Total	332964		265167

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Orange

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland (Brazil)	378	Holland (Brazil)	2063
Italy	33	Spain	945
Spain	150	Germany	391
>Sub Total EU	583	Other EU	218
Other EU	22	>Sub Total EU	3617
Total for Others	583		3617
Others not Listed	2		5
Grand Total	585		3622

Export Trade Matrix, Juice Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.	11	U.S.	8
Others		Others	
Holland	2410	Holland	2899
Germany	184	Germany	2355
Other EU	2	U.K.	1284
>Sub Total EU	2596	Other EU	74
Bulgaria	1362	>Sub Total EU	6612
FYROM	470	FYROM	514
Serbia	405	Bulgaria	535
Russia	222	Albania	411
Cyprus	272	Cyprus	502
Total for Others	5327		8574
Others not Listed	1415		1441
Grand Total	6753		10023

Import Trade Matrix, Juice Orange

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.	1536	U.S.	1247
Others		Others	
Holland (Brazil)	5518	Holland (Brazil)	6016
Germany (Brazil)	1019	Germany (Brazil)	2187
Italy	479	France	1831
Spain	373	Spain	2589
Other EU	1061	Other EU	310
>Sub Total EU	8450	>Sub Total EU	12933
Cyprus	481	Bulgaria	1004
		Cyprus	566
Total for Others	8931		14503
Others not Listed	202		85
Grand Total	10669		15835

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	692	Germany	5433
Germany	5976	Other EU	654
Other EU	568	>Sub Total EU	6087
>Sub Total EU	7236	Bulgaria	3492
FYROM	3835	FYROM	3412
Serbia	3209	Serbia	2509
Bulgaria	2966	Poland	2293
Poland	2293	Hungary	1394
Albania	1328	Czechia	1806
Hungary	1039		
Total for Others	21906		20993
Others not Listed	2217		3385
Grand Total	24123		24378

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	75	Holland	422
Italy	97	Italy	614
Other EU	12	Other EU	63
>EU	184	>Sub Total EU	1099
FYROM	21		
Total for Others	205		1099
Others not Listed			11
Grand Total	205		1110

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	1058	Sub Total EU	1286
Germany	1355	FYROM	3764
Austria	889	Serbia	4348
Other EU	614	Romania	3133
>Sub Total EU	3916	Bulgaria	2669
Russia	7159	Russia	3396
FYROM	6800	Ukraine	2451
Serbia	5731		
Romania	5992		
Bulgaria	4836		
Total for Others	34434		21047
Others not Listed	13685		3265
Grand Total	48119		24312

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Greece		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Holland	1944	Holland	2081
Italy	3209	Italy	2283
Spain	5792	Spain	6775
Other EU	251	Other EU	636
Germany	68	>Sub Total EU	11775
>EU	11264		
FYROM	39		
Total for Others	11303		11775
Others not Listed			5
Grand Total	11303		11780